CARE BASKETS, CASTERS, BUTTER DISHES, &C.,
Gouletts, Butter Dishes, &C.,
Gouletts, Butter Dishes, &C.,
Of sutifely new and elegant designs,

to which they respectfully have the attention of the public. Intending to make tals an important branch of their frame business, they are assure the public that they will spare neither labor or expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmarship.

Orne Systonam will be as fine as is compatible with durability (as assertisted by actual experiment) and every article warranded as agreemented.

Over Standard by actual experiment) and its (as assertation by actual experiment) and as approximated.

Disciss Furnished for Presentations.

E. V. Hauchwout & Go...

Corner of Broadway and Broome at

JULY.
Bold, fierce July, thy brases sky
And copper earth have loved our sinews;
We pant, we sigh, we sink—will die,
If this uproutous broll continues?
On seaside abores, where coest rosts,
On mountains where the breezes daily,
Or nesting does 'nesta woodland boughs,
In some far-off, deep shadowed valley.

To those some fly, thou mad July!

Thou gaudy norse of flaunting tollps!

While others first, to clake their thirst.

Revert to "cobblers" "slings" and "juleps."

For me, I envy the dead fish
On manble state, ice-covered, lying;
And as I pass slad, salmon, hase,

"Oh, happy fate!" I still keep sighing.

ONE HOPE, July, I still descry,
One boye alone for fainting mortals:
The "Zephyn Clothes" cool, white as snow,
Revealed in Smirrl's Managaral Portals:
To them thi fly and then July,
As free from care as "Mr. Toodica,"
Arrayed to these the Late my care
And laugh at all hot, sweltering Noodless.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholessle and Retail Clothing Warercoms, Nos. 122, 136 and 140 Falton at , New York. A VERY RICH PERFUME

For the HANDKERCHIEF.

BOUGUET D'OGARITA. BOUQUET D'OGARITA. BOUQUET D'OGARITA. BOUQUET D'OGARITA. BOUGUET D'OGARITAL

Prepared by PHALON & Son, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all Druggists and Faccy Stores. 50 cents a bottle.

REMOVALLA CONTROL OF C

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

ARTRUR'S SELF-SEALING CASS AND JARS.

TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., N. Y.

SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE for all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, It is only necessary to inquire of any mannfacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s Gazette, which will be supplied graits. It gives full information on the subject.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—I am informed that my patent of sept. 10, 1846, for Improvement in Sewing Machines is extensively infolged, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desist from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law. E. Howe, Ja., No. 447 Broome-st., N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Proserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ledies try it. For sale by all Bruggists and Performers.

DON'T DRINK SNAILS.

FILTERS - FILTERS - FILTERS,

WARGIT'S FILTERS.

CROTON STAR FILTERS.

BRANHALL, HEDGE & Co., Agreets, No. 396 Broadway. To Machinists,-Moore's Patent Screw. COTTER is now on exhibition at the Novelty Works. This Ma-chine is scknowledged to be the best now in use. It will cut more belts in a given time than any other machine, and the qual-ity of its work is unexceptionable.

DID YOU EVER SMELL A GHOST?
Try a close les-Chest, after three weeks' use, and your nostrils
will be

ASSAULED BY A CROWD OF GHOSTS of estables, vapous of estinct vitality.

Wissint's Ventulating Refrigerator
is too cold for held them,
and drives them out of its chimney.
See it at

Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SIRUP, —Office No. 39
North Sixth-st.—The most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Ittluenzs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma. Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs; a positive cure for Fulmonary Consumption, and the only medicine that will head the lungs atter an abosees has formed. It with heal all irritation, and will cure the worst cases of Scrofuls, Bronchiai or Clergyman's Sore Throat. cure the worst cases of Scrotus, Bronca.

Throat.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck, No. 39 North 6th-st., Philaelphia, Pa.: and for sale by Harrat, Risley & Kirchen, cor.

f Greenwich and Barelay-sta., New-York.

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE. - MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vessey-st. Astor House.—Trusses, Suproarters, Shoulder Bracks, Shik Elastic Speckings for various events, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

restrict of July.

Vest they were great, those men of old, Who feared no threats, who craved no gold; Who boldly fought in Freedom's cause, and gave their land a name and laws. And, first of all, Virginis's son, Thy country's Father, Washington's Who, l'ac the Hebrew Seer of yore, Led millions safe to Freedom's shore, No 'er should thy name forgotten be Till Time yields to Eternity'. But there are tyrants still who crawl At night from out each floor and wall-Ville venim, aut, cockrach and diy, and bed-bugs, worst of all, must die: For, while they live, no home is free From foul and galling tyranny.

But in their thralls no ne need languish. Lyon can rid them of their angulah. Use his great powder—axon you'll find That not one plague is left behind. Fer every chemiat has declared The usught with it oan be compared. Though it contains no poison stuff. The vermin find it guantum suff.

The vermin find it guantum suff.

E. L.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND Pr FOURTH OF JULY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For Rheumstism, Neursigia, Scrofula, Cancer, Sore Leg, Salt Rheum, and all Eruptions, the Olintment is the only sale and certain age-cific, and the Pills are equally reliable in Dyspepsia. Soid at No. 39 Mader-lane, N. Y.

PAIN ABOUT THE HEART. Cured by Dr. F. B. SMITH'S MAGNITIC SALVE. Mrz. M. G. SKINKER, No. 47 Neabet at, Newark, N. J. For Sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Causl, mear Church-st., at Druggists', and at MILCET'S Music Store, No. 325 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES BATCHELOR'S HARR DYE.

Largest stock in the world.—This calebrated establishment is a

Fig. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HARR DYE, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S

Wiss and TOUTEES have improvements over all others; this is the
cally place where these things are properly understood and made.

### FROM HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship Cahawba, Capt. Bullock, from New-Orleans, arrived here last evening, having left on the 27th ult. She arrived off the Moro on the morning of the 29th, but did not enter the harbor; having received passengers and mails on the 30th, proceeded on her voyage. From Havans we have the

There has been no searching of vessels lately, and the general impression is that the searches have en-

From our equadron in the Gu'f we have the followirg intelligence: The U. S. steamship Wabash, Capt. Barrow, bearing the flag of Flag Officer Savalitte, and the U. S. steamship Arctic, Commander Hartstein, were at Key West. The U. S. steamship Colorado, Capt. Gardiner, bearing the flag of Flag Officer MoIntosh the U. S. steamship Fulton, Lieutenant-Commanding Almy, and the U. S. sloop Jamestown, were cruising off the coast of Cuba on the 30th ult. The Cahawba communicated with them, and found officers and crews

The English steamer Styx, Commander Veasey, left Havana on the evening of the 29th, bound for Halifax. The English steamer Devastation, Commander Walker, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Killett was in Havana, destination unknown.

Sugare have advanced elightly for select qualities, freights to Europe improving slightly; to the United States declining. Exchanges brisk; London, 12 a 13; from New-York, 24 @3; New-Orleans, 3@11.

VERMONT FISHING. -Messrs. T. W. Abbot of Brooklyn, J. G. Riley and S. Burnham of Williams College, eleven hours caught upward of 600 trout, in Wood, ford, Bennington County, Vt. Fine fellows were captured, weighing two pounds and a half plump. Mr. Abbot and Mr. Riley caught in four hours' time, 84 trout, weighing in a body 22 pounds and 10 ounces.

# New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1858.

The Tribune for California Will be ready at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Mores Taylor leaves to-morro # at 2 o'clock; the Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

THE TRIBUNE will not be issued to-morrow ( Tuesday) morning, nor will our Evening Editions be published to-day. On Tuestay ofternoon we shall issue Evening Editions, at the usual hours.

Seven lives were lost on the 1st inst. by the burning of the steamer Galena upon the Mississippi, near Red Wing. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Trustees and Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory have come to an issue, which may bring the question between them into a court of law. The Trustees dismissed the Council on Saturday, appointed Prof. Mitchell of Cincinnati, Director, in place of Dr. Gould, and authorized their own presiding officer to take possession of the property. In the course of the evening the Courcil met, and resolved to keep possessien, and to submit their side of the case to the public.

President Monroe's remains, which were sent to Richmond in the steamship Jamestown on Saturday, reached that city yesterday.

From Europe we have four days' later advices by the steamship City of Washington, which was boarded off Cape Race on Friday. The news is of no great importance. The booksellers who were presecuted for publications reflecting upon Louis Napoleon, were acquitted, in consequence, it would appear, of the "explanations" which they made. Mr. John B. Gough's suit against Dr. Lees resulted in the latter's retraction of his charges. It was rumored that Gen. Pelissier was about to be displaced in the embassy to England, by M. Dronyn de L'Huye. The telegraph also informs us that the Pope of Rome is thinking about increasing his navy, but does not state the number of vessels which now compose his formidable fleet. Cotton remained at about the same rates, but the market was dull. The breadstuffs market was also dull. Consols closed at 95% @95%. The City of Washington reports bad weather; she saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

Ceremonials and jubilee days are as old as human records. The first thing we hear about a nation or people, after they have taken possession of some territory, is instituting a series of such days. In the early ages, these are invariably pious or priestly or theocratic in their character; but, as civilization advances, the tendency is to secularize those jubilee days, and to diminish their number. Where, as in India, the principle of priestly caste yet prevails in full flavor, the jubilee or feast days are all-abouncing. In party Doman Catholic countries the same tendency, in a diminished and Europeanized form, obtains. In Protestant countries there are no such days, strictly speaking. The manifestation of the original centiment may, however, be found in the celebration of one or two occasions. In England it is the Sovereign's birthday; here it is the natal day of our nationality. To this list may be added, for the latitude of New-York, the first day of the year, and the day of Thanksgiving.

In regard to the Fourth of July, we perceive a tendency to slight its recognition. Not that we believe it is to be consigned to forgetfulness, but it is evident that the intensification of the national joy on that occasion is extenuated in comparison with former years. The reasons for this are duplicate. The one is the general disposition to abolish ceremonials; the other reason is the diminished regard paid by the ruling party and the Federal Government to the original principles of the nation. Cicero says that he wonders how two augurs could meet without laughing in each other's faces. When such was the polite view of an old Roman and ultra-sacred function the days of augurs were already numbered. So we may wonder how any two of the so-called Democratic party can meet on this day without exploding mutual guflaws. If we take the Declaration of Independence, we find upon examination that every radical proposition which it enunciates is now practically denied and despised. That instrument condenses the fundamental principles of liberty, expressed in good, clear English. What it means in itself, and what it means taken in connection with its antecedents and circumambients, there can be no doubt, and there is no denial. That it applied to all men is not disputed. In fact, the action of the Southern Colonies just previous to the year of the Declaration of Independence was for the abolition of the Slave-Trade as introductory to the total emancipation of the blacks; as a coordinate necessity with the security of political rights for the white race. With this view, Jefferson introduced into the original draught of the Declaration his most potent article on George III. as the apostle of African Slavery, and thus the unscrupulous foe of solid continental prosperity and dignity. That all the most eminent men of the South coincided with this view we have evidence by their signatures affixed to documents sent forth both in Provincial and general assemblages prior to 1776. These facts are so patent that even the most corrupt high priest of 1858 Democracy, who is most blatant in the Fourth of July gatherings, dare not

Denial of the existence of the words in the Declaration and of the concurrent testimony of that period in favor of universal liberty being out of the uestion, there is no other resort left but to deny the truth of the assertions of that instrument. When John Randelph of Roanoke attacked the Declaration as "a farrage of nonsense," it was considered simply one of the over-statements of that very brilliant and very crazy gentleman. But what was thus said by one, in the course "of the process of the suns" began to be said by all the Democrats of the South-at least by all the most representative men, the Democrats of the old school, and those by adult baptism who voted for the Sage of Wheatland. It was discovered that the enthusiasm of the moment, and not exactly weighing or precisely meaning what he uttered, Thomas Jefferson had said that all men were created with those certain inalienable rights. Acting on this idea, and with the rapidity of a locomotive age, the leading Southern authorities discovered that not only was Slavery right in itself, but that all the mechanical and laboring classes might properly be slaves. The rhetoric on this head which we have repeatedly cited from

various Southern journals of influence, and from

Southern orators and statesmen, we need not requote. Suffice to say that throughout the South the status of the working man which up to that time both opinion and policy had dictated to the Democratic leaders to treat as honorable, was pronounced to be fit for slaves. We do not hesitate to say that in no country in Europe, Russia not excepted, would such epinions be put forth. As the Lish and German voters who constitute the great bulk of the sham Democratic party North do not read the Southern journals, it was only necessary for the Custom-House and Post-Office organs here to ignore or falsify the facts, and that pertion of the party could be kept in the traces. For the American Democracy the dose of outrage was too strong, and consequently all the Northern States, with hardly an exception, changed their front. However, not to be too widely dissevered from our Southern brethren on the delicate question whether the Declaration is a farrage of nonsense or not, Mr. Rufus Choate volunteered to say that it was a collection of glittering generalities, which opinion is adopted by the Boston Custom-House and Post Office, and Mr. Choate himself is going to indulge in some glittering generalities of his own to-day before those disinterested

bodier. As over two-thirds of the entire superficies of the United States it is held now, after a lapse of eighty two years, that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and the other " immortal signers," simply maintained a farrage of nonsense, and pledged their " lives, fortunes and sacred honor " in its behalf, we see good reason for the diminished interest in the national anniversary.

Beyond this grand generic denial by the reigning Democracy of all human rights, might be enumerated as a hostile and prospectively fatal fact that all the principles of honor and honesty which were supposed to underlie Government during the time of Washington's administration, and which immediately reflected the spirit of Revolutionary times, are scouted and trampled upon. The independence of officials, the economy of administration, the due reticence of Federal authority, all belong to a past age; and now we have a Government unsurpassed in the arena of Christendom, not to say of heathendom, for tyranny over its employees, who all hold their places by denying the rights which are set down as irrefragable in the Declaration; for corruption, which has ceased to be secret or obscure and has become open and eminent, buying up the people's Representatives as human cattle; and for the growth of a centralized influence by which the expenses of the Government are increased nearly a hundred fold over those of the first national Administration. The Supreme Court, too, instituted as the last appeal for freemen, has degenerated into a mere register of arbitrary despotism; and its last great political declaration is unmatched for turpitude by any recorded in the annals of judicial despotism. No court in Europe-not even in Russia-could be found to enunciate such inhuman, atheistic decrees as those of the Dred Scott decision; while, in addition, the decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia, in the Pointdexter case, which denies the right of the slave to choose freedom, even if left free by " his master's will," reaches if

possible a still lower deep. With such fruits after eighty-two years of national independence, we cannot but find the popular neglect of the Fourth of July a legitimate effect of an all-sufficient cause; and so surely as that the false cannot forever preclude the true, and shame usurp the place of honor, we must either restore the principles of the Declaration of Independence, or the Fourth of July will be numbered with the past, along with the nation that gave it

The accounts from Mexico which we publish today are only fuller details of the accounts received by the Tennessee. They are principally confined to the excitement at Mexico, among the foreign residents there, against the late property tax, which they, in common with the native capitalists, have been called upon to pay. It seems that many foreign merchants not only refused to pay the tax, but declined to submit to the seizure of their goods for default of payment, unless at the point of bayonet. Thereupon a proclamation was issued directing that all foreigners who had or who should carry their opposition to the tax to this extreme should be required at once to leave the country: adding that their resistance was the more outrageous from the fact that it had not been either directly or indirectly countenanced by any foreign minister. The order of expulsion issued in conse quence of this order, which made its appearance on the 17th of June, required the parties to leave Mexico within three days, and to embark at Tampico. A letter to The Mobile Register, Mr. Forsyth's former paper, dated the 19th of June, our latest dates from the City of Mexico, appears to conflict with with the above proclamation, in stating that the refusal to pay was in strict accordance with the advice publicly given by the American Minister to his countrymen. This letter, however, so far from stating that Mr. Foreyth had demanded his passports, intimates that he has no in tention of doing any such thing, as that would be exactly what the Mexican Government would de-

From the few details of military affairs contained in the Mexican newspapers, it would appear that the progress of the Zuloaga Government was at last checked, and that the Constitutionalists were acting decidedly on the offensive. Guadalajara was besiged by Degollado, who had advanced from Colims, and who was cooperating with a detachment under the lead of Blanco, one of Vidaurri's lieutenants. It was even stated that the city had fallen, but this lacked confirmation. Osollo, sick at San Luis Potosi of brain fever, had sent Miramon at the head of his army to succor Guadalajara, but Zazua lay in the way with an army of equal strength, and a battle was expected between them. In the State of Vera Cruz the castle of Perote still held out for the Constitutionalists. A egiment of the Government troops stationed at alapa had also revolted to the other side, but Echeagaray encountered them at Cerro Gordo. and put them to flight.

As to the alleged arrival at Matameras of two ressels, the Providence and Orion, from New-York, bringing not only arms and ammunition for Vidaurri, but one thousand men under command of Col. Jackson, we apprehend that, as far as the men are concerned, this is certainly a mistake. The arms and ammunition have certainly arrived; but to pay for them Vidaurri has been obliged to levy or force a loan to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars.

A correspondent of ours in Putnam County admits that in Congress the Hon. John B. Haskin has "carried out correct Republican ideas," but yet thinks the Republicans of the District ought not to

vote for Mr. Haskin because he does not assume the Republican name, and thus expose himself to all the " hard usage," calumny and other inconveniences which in the view of our corresponden are a consequence of Republicanism.

For our part, we must say to our correspondent,

that we are not convinced by his suggestions. In the first place, as to calumny, abuse and "hard usage," we have little doubt that Mr. Haskin will erjoy as much of those luxuries as even our correspondent might take for a proof of political orthodoxy. And then, as to party names, we have long ceased to pay much respect to them, or to think them of any consequence in comparison with ideas and facts. If we held names to be of superior worth in themselves, we should be in the Democratic party at once, for nobody believes more than we do in the truth of democratic ideas; but we see that the Democratic party helds to the name merely while doing the greatest violence to the reality of democracy; while, in our judgment, the Republican party is founded upon that reality and earnestly seeks to establish it in practice. Thus our belief in the thing rather than in the name leads us to adhere to the Republican instead of the Democratic party. So in a most important crisis we have found Mr. Haskin separating himself from the Democratic party because it called upon him to join in committing an outrage upon the reality of democracy; and not only separating himself from it, but resisting. like a man, its attempt to consummate that outrage. This he did against every personal inducement and every base temptation that could be brought to bear upon a Representative of the People in such circumstances. He was true to the principles of democracy, against the mere name and empty and lying pretensions of the Democratic party and Administration. For this honorable fidelity, the Administration have resolved to crush him, and every tide-waiter and every postmaster will be busy in the work. But we trust that, on the other hand, the People, who love the golden virtues of independence and moral courage and devotion to principle in a public man, will come up to his support with an enthusiastic unaminity, which will convey a wholesome rebuke to the insolence of Federal dictation. If our correspondent wishes to gratify Mr. James Buchanan and the Willett's Point and Fort Snelling corruptionists, he will vote against Mr. Haskin and in favor of some nominally Republican candidate, set up to insure the election of the friend of Lecompton and of peculation who will be nominated on the Administration side. That, however, is not our purpose, nor de we believe it to be the purpose of any considerable preportion of the Republicans of the District.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

#### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., July 4-7:30 p. m. Rain has been failing pretty steadily all day. The wind is easterly, and there is considerable fog. Nothing has yet been heard of the anxiously expected Niagara.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1858. Baron Wetterstedt was formally received by the Prezident, yesterday, as Minister of Sweden and Nor-way. Chevalier de Sibbern, his predecessor has been appointed Minister at the Ottoman Porte.

There will be no military celebration of Independence Day to-morrow, but at night a grand display of fireworks, will take place at the arsenal.

The entire amount outstanding of old Treasury Note issues is only \$197,000. Lerd Napier was to have left Washington, yesterday,

for Newport. The quantity of land advertised to be sold under the President's proclamation, in California, in February

next, is over 5,000,000 acres. Should the Seventh Regiment of Mew-York Volun cers visit Washington on their return from Richmond,

they will be received with military honors. In addition to the present bounties, the War Department hes authorized to be paid for enlistments at or near Fort Gilson, \$28; Fort Pierre, Nebraska, \$48, ard Fort Buchanan, Arizona, \$117.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 3, 1858. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory held to-day, the entire Scientific Council have been dismissed.

Professor O. M. Mitchell of Cincinnati has been ap pointed Director, and the President of the Board of Trustees has been authorized to take legal possession of the property. ALBANY, July 4, 1858.

The Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory held a meeting at a late hour last night, and resolve not to give up possession of the premises, and to publish a statement next week.

### President Monroe's Remains.

NORFOLK, July 4, 1858. The steamship Jamestown has arrived from New York, with the remains of ex-President Monroe. Minute guns have been fired, flage placed at half-mast, and all the usual ceremonies gone through with.

The steamer Ericsson, with the Seventh Regiment on board, has also arrived and passed up James River. The Mayor of Norfolk boarded the Jamestown and delivered an elequent address, which was replied to by the Hon. John Cochrane. The wharves were crowded

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 3, 1858. Our dispatches from Leavenworth, 1st instant, by he U. S. Express Company to Booneville, say that John E , better known as Jack Henderson, was arrested to-day, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Goodrich, charged with participation in the election frauds at Oxford. He was subsequently liberated on his parole of honor to appear before the Court to an-

A Steamer Burned-Seven Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 3, 1858. On the morning of the first inst, the steamer Galena took fire at the landing at Red Wing, Minnesota. The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames spread with such rapidity that the boat was soon enveloped in flames. About seventy-five passengers were on board, sixty-eight of whom were saved. known to be lost: John Tyson, Holly Porter, Nancy Porter, Charles Porter and Lydia Porter of Michigan. The books and papers were all lost. The boat was valued at \$50,000. No insurance.

Shocking Fracas in Mobile.

Mosile, Friday, July 2, 1858.

This afternoon a fraces occurred between Mr. H. Warfield and Mesers. John and David Reid, brothers, and of the firm of J. Reid & Co. Both the Reids were stabled, the first named being dangerously wounded. Warfield was arrested and committed to prison, bail being refused at present. The collision grew out of a feud of ten years' standing.

Movement of Troops.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM SUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Bace

Cotton and Consols Unchanged

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines-Office No. 2; Wall-et I

The screw steamship City of Washington, from Liv-

erpocl on the 23d ult., passed Cape Race at II o'clock

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Asso-

summary of her news.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from New-York

We do not learn that the City of Washington saw

She reports strong westerly gales during the passage.

The City of Washington has seventy cabic and two

abia at Halifax, but are of no special importance.

The proceedings of Parliament present nothing of

The House of Commons had declared the continuance

the paper duty impolitic, but had made no proposi-

The London Star gives as a rumor that Mr. Dallas

has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the ar-

rangements of England on the question of the British

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, in-

volving a loss of several thousands of pounds sterling.

The State prosecutions in London against the two

ooksellers for circulating a libel against Napoleon

ended in an explanation from them, and the rendition

The case of John B. Gough, the celebrated Ameri-

Rumors were still current of an approaching change

n the Embassy from France to England. It was said

that Gen. Pelissier would soon return to France, and

the latest report gave as his su cessor in the mission to

It was reported that Pietri had been reappointed

The commercial affairs of France gave renewed

The Pope of Rome was about to increase his navy.

The intelligence from other portions of the Continent

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days preceding the departure of the City of Washington were 20,000 bales, of which speculators and experters took 3,000. The market closed dull at easier, but not quotably lower pilees.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The Manchester always were unfavorable, though no decline in rates had been

ter advices were unfavorable, though no decline in rates had been submitted to, and quotations are without change.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Mesers. Rich-

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report that the weather had been unfavorable for the crops. Flour was dull, and sales unimportant; quotations nomina.; Western Canol. 20: 221; Philadelphis and Baltimere, 21; 47;16; Ohio, 21; 47;36. Wheat ateady; Red Western, 5; 245;6; Southern Red, 5; 1026;7; and White, 7; 47;3. Committy Whites, 33; Miked and Yellow, 34; 633;9.

LIVERPOOL PROVINGOR MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef dull has usady. Pork firm. Escon heavy and offered at a decline. Lard heavy, and stignalities silghtly declined; sales at 54; 454;6 for fine. Tallow—Quotations nominal, 23; for Butchers.

Inseed Oil Sol.

LONDON MARKETS.—BREADSTUFFS Stoady. SUGAR generally
poyant for the better sorts; for inferior there is little inquiry,
d yelves weak. Coffee dail. The booyant at 10; for Congon.
(128 dail and sasier, but unchanged quotations. Taillow slow
sale, and prices without alteration. Linskey Oil. 33]. Pig
toy doil.

LONDON MONEY MARKET .- There was an increased

emand in the London Money market for money, but there had eeu no change in rates. Consols closed at 95; \$250 for discount. AMERICAN SECURITIES.—There was but little in-

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, July 3, 1858.
The Daily Union newspaper (Democratic) has been sold to J. B. Kennedy, and hereafter will be an inde-

pendent anti-tax morning penny paper, called The True Press. The Post is now the only daily Demogratic paper published in Western Pennsylvania.

Independence Day in Boston

oration to the exclusively Democratic patriots who celebiate on their own hook. The latter dine at the Revere House; the price of the dinner tickets is \$10. The city dinner takes place at Fancuil Hall, as usual.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Saturday, July 3, 1858. The schooner Adrianna, Capt. Littlejohn, from Bal-

timore for Salem with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on Chatham Bar at 3 o'clock this morning. She has thrown overboard part of her cargo, and will probably

Robbery in Albany.

Chas. Blinn, a drover, was robbed last night at the West Albany Exchange of \$2,260. His room was entered by means of a ladder. The money was all on the Passumpsic Bank. There is no clue to the robber.

Fire in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Saturday, July 3, 1858. A fire occurred at 10 o'clock this forencon at the

Departure of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 3, 1858. The steamer Nova Scotian sailed from Quebec at 10

o'clock a. m. tc-day for Liverpool, with 147 cabin passengers, and 574 troops. Among her passengers was Sir Wm. Eyre, Commander of the Forces in Brit-

Markets.

Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3 —Corros is steady; Middling 12c.

Sugar steady. Motasses—Ordinary 27c. Floora has a declining tendency. Sales of Conv at \$1. India Bactica at elements of the convenient of the Exchange on New York at sight of per cent premium, with an active demand.

Ciscinnari, July 3.—Floora is firm at \$400 84 20 for superfirm. Whish y has advanced to 154c. Mass Poss has been selling at \$14 50, but is now held at \$15. Bacox—Shoulders 5c., and Sider 5.

nd Sides 7c.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—FLOUR s'eady. WHEAT steady and un-banged; receipts light. Cons; sales Mixed at 10 a Tou.; White 1 a Tou. and Yellow at 75 a Tou. White Y firmer; sales at 12 a

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 -FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. Rye Ivanced to 74c. Conn scarce. Whisky unsettled; sales at 23

Elic.

Birrato, July 3-1 p. m. Froun dell. Whitat-Large receipts this morning; market steady; sales of 5,000 bush. Calcago Spring at 69c.; 4,000 bush. Red Indians at 85c.; 3,000 bush. White Canada at 84jc. Corn quiet; sales of 4,000 bush. sound at 69c. Oars steady at 30c. Whitaty quiet. Fasigness firm at 16c. on Wheat to New York.

Mrs. THURLOW WEED died in Albany at noon on

Saturday. Her illness had been long, and for a long

time its consummation not unexpected. The sympa-

thies of men of all parties will be with Mr. Weed in

this heavy affliction, which is all the more painful from

the recent loss of his only son.

District of Illinois.

get off at high water.

can Temperance lecturer, against Dr. Lees for libel re-sulted in favor of the former, the latter retracting the

on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th June.

anything of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.

undred and twenty steerage passengers.

culiar interest to American readers.

uisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

a verdict of not guilty.

London, M. Drouyn de l'Huys.

refect of Police at Paris.

emptoms of improvement.

There is nothing later from India.

a uninteresting.

charges he had made.

No particulars are given in our dispatch.

on for its abolition.

yesterday (Friday) ferencon.

St. John's, N. F., Saturday, July 3, 1858.

RESULT OF THE POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS

DR. WHELPLEY'S REPLY TO THE CANAL COMPANY.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

MORE "ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES,"

CHANGE IN THE PRENCH EMBASSY TO ENGLAND.

THE SALE OF THE LAKE AND BIVER SYEAMERS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: In your paper of July 1, I read a communice tion one column and a half in length, written and ownpored by and for an Association which styles itself The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Com-

THE COMPANY TRIES TO PROVE THAT IT EXISTS. The Company's communication being, first, as attempt of its own to prove that it really exists; and, second, an artack upon myself, by name and openly, it reems quite proper that I should say a few words in ciated Press, which arrived here this afternoon with a The Company evidently fears lest I should be able to preve that it does not exist, else it would not have prefaced this attack upon me with a long argument in defense of its own life. It does not interest one much to know whether the Company with the long name either lives or does not live; but if it is dead, I would like, with your permission, to say a few words to Her advices are four days later than those by the its ghost.

A FEW WORDS TO THE GHOST.

The Company argues that if it is dead, Schor Yrisarri-a gertleman of sound sense and intelligence-is not informed of the fact; therefore, the Company must be alive. This is the gist of the argument, Sonor Yasarri solemnly assures the Company, or the Company's ghost, that he does not know whether it is dead or

alive. Perhaps he cares nothing about the matter. After a tedious argument on the above grounds, and others equally interesting, published in two or three communications, of which the one of July 1 is by much the most labored, reminding one in fact of the myste rious and berrible struggles of a corpse in a winding sheet, the Company commences its attack upon me. To be attacked by the living is an evil—by the dead,

COMPANIES AFFLICTED WITH LACK OF MONEY. COMPANIES AFFLICTED WITH LACK OF MONEY.

Before replying to the personalities of the Company,
I wish to make a few remarks upon Transit Companies and Transit coarters, which, I own, are not
original with me, having been gathered from the morning papers of two years. All these Companies and
charters (except original with a disease called "lack of morey." The old Accessory
Company was condemned and executed by the WalkerRivas Government, because it would not or could not
any its disease to that Government. Its successor, have Rivas Government, because it would not or could not pry its dues to that Government. Its successor, based on the Randelph grant, and managed by Messis. Garrison and Morgan, paid out morey and to spare; it was an exception. It fell with the evil fortane of a cause. The next grant, given by Costa Riva to W. R. C. Webster, failed for want of funds to start upon. The lext, given by Costa Rica to W. R. C. Webster, failed for want of funds to start upon. The lext, given by Costa Rica to Messis. Webster & Harris, was viotumized by the same mailedy; the grantees could not or would not pay what they had agreed. The Canal Company ought not to be astonished or grieved if the same calamity has befallen itself, and for the same reason; and if Nicaragua has given a transit charter to Mr. Vanderbist, that charter will follow in the same sad procession unless he pays up manufully as agreed. Rumor and the press say that he has paid. Very good; in that case his charter will stand proof; otherwise it is only waste paper. Extended the proof.

fully as agreed. Rumor and the press say that he has pand. Very good; in that case his charter will stand proof; otherwise it is only waste paper. Extensions and protested drafts are fatal to transit charters. The Governments of Nicaragua and Casta Rica are too ignorant to unders'and anything but hard money. If you make a contract with them, you must failfill it; you must pay your money and epen your line, or step aside for your successor.

The public may not, perhaps be aware that the so-called American Atlantic and Pacifils Ship Canal Co., is not a ship canal company at all; the name is absurd. The revised charter, signed by Senor Yrissari in New-York, or the 19th day of June, 1857, and subsequently confirmed by the Government of Nicaragua, July 27, 1857, is a transit charter, and releases the Company from the obligation to make a ship canal; but obliges them to open a transit through Nicaragua in 90 days. This term was extended. Extensions are generally fatal—much more to transit companies than to merchants or bankers.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Rosin dull at 4/. Pot and Pearl Asies at 39/ for both. Sugar heavy. Coffee quiet, but steady. Tupentine steady at 43/ on the spot, and 43/ to arrive. Rice dull. Linseed Oil 85/. This term was extended. Extensions are generally fatal—nuch more to transit companies than to marchants or bankers.

"CREDIBLY INFORMED."

After establishing the fact that I sold to them (on paper), acting for W. R. C. Webster, the boats on tae River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, it says: "And "yet we are credibly informed that the same James" "D. Whelpley is the author of the "astounaing disclo "sures" published in The Times and Transure." The Times very promptly denies the charge—denies that I am the author of the "astounding disclosures" so fatal to the Company. The Company has thus drawn out two witnesses against itself: first, by citing me, it admits my foreknowledge of the fact; and second, by obliging The Times to deny my authorship, it proves the existence of another witness.

The "Act of Incorporation," published in The N. Y. Tribenne of last Tuesday is prima facie evidence of the existence of a third witness, in the person of the Nicaraguan Government. I am "credibly informed," to use the expression of the Company, that the "Act of Incorporation" is a genuine document. I believe it to be such. I am not the possessor of W. R. G. Webster's papers; consequently there is a fourth witness against them in the person who holds these papers, who were he may be, in New York.

It is not the assage of Mr. Horace F. Clark, or of Mr. Vanderbilt, or of any of their "house," to publish their private business. But they must have copies of the documents. It is probable that they could, if they chose, constitute themselves a fifth.

The weather to-day is delightful. Thermometer about eighty, with a cool easterly wind and indications of an agreeable day to-morrow. The preparations for celebrating Independence Day are very extensive. John S. Holmes, esq., is the orator for the city demonstration, and the Hon. Rufus Choate will deliver an oration to the exclusively. Democratic patriots who

pies of the documents. It is proposed that they could, if they chose, constitute themselves a fifth party in witness against the existence of the Canal Company. How many more there may be, heaven only knows; perhaps a dozen or a score. Time with s of the documents. It is probable that the

THAT \$200.

The publication by the Company of a private letter of W. R. C. Webster to me (placed with them for business purposes only), their idle and unnecessary disclosure of a private trai section between myself and their body, and their charge against me of "publication," is not the whole of their attack. To use their own expressions, "I am gredibly informed "that they have assisted in circulating a silly piece of scandal, namely, that I offered the "setounding disclosures" that appeared in The N. Y. Times to several papers in this city for the sum of \$200. Even if I had done this, they would never have known it. The journals of New-York are not like the Canal Company: they never betray a correspondent nor disclose their private. never betray a correspondent nor disclose their pri business to the world, unless compelled by process

If, on the other hand, the parties who did furnish If, on the other hand, the parties who did furnish the "astomeding disclosures" received \$200 for the information, it serves only to show that the journals gave credit to those disclosures. I do not believe that the Company have seed served \$200 for their defense. It was not worth the money. The matter was not brilliant nor amusing, nor at all "astounding" to any-

No doubt, \$200 is a large sum, even an "astound-No doubt, \$200 is a large sum, even an "astounding" sum of money in the eyes of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, but it is not so to any of the leading journals of New-York. Frank Leslie has paid thousands for the exposure of the swill-milk business; the same money expended by the wealthy and powerful press of New-York in the exposure of Transit financiering and peculation, would, I believe, work an equal benefit to the nation.

inanciering and peculation, would, I believe, work an equal benefit to the nation.

A word now in regard to the Company itself, as it appeared during my brief transaction with it, pending the paper sale of the lake and river steamers. I was authorized and requested by W. R. C. Webster, is case Mr. Vanderbilt did not wish to purchase (which at that time that gentleman had good reasons of his own for not doing), to sell the beats to any parties who would give a reasonable price for them. A stockholder introduced me to Mr. Joseph L. White, as manager of the Company. My interviews with Mr. White were satisfactory on both sides. He examined my papers, power of attorney, &c., and, after some higgling, a price was agreed to. Mr. White stated, that although the Company had already secured other boats, that as Webster's were already on the lake and river, "it would save time to parchase them." I irquired about the Company; what were its resources: whether it had ocean steamers, money, them." I required about the Company, what were its resources; whether it had ocean steamers, money, &c. To all these questions I received highly satisfactory and clear sounding answers. Mr. White assured me that he "was himself the Cosapany, Board, Committee," everything. I do not think he deceived me, since from that time, after dilignat search and isquiry, I have not been able to discover any other Company but himself and three of his relations.

the recent loss of his only son.

The Democratic Press of Chicago and The Chicago Daily Tribune have been united. Both have long sustained a high character, and The Press and Tribune, as the combined journal is called, cannot fail, by the varied talent and newspaper enterprise of its conductors, to occupy a position of great influence throughout the North-West. The Tribune will be continued as an evening paper.

The Hon. Owen Lovenor has been nominated for reflection to Congress by the Republicans of the Hidden District of Illiants.

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